

# The Daily Gazetteer.

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91° 42

## Revolution farther Defended, against the Author of the Dissertation on Parties.



HE clear and distinct marking out the Bounds of Prerogative and Liberty; the exact Limitation of the Power of the Crown; and the plain and explicit Asserting the Rights of the Subject at the Revolution, were of infinite Importance to the People of England: For, those wise Provisions have

ed us a Society of Freemen; founded on the eternal of Right Reason, and directed to promote the nefs of the Whole and of every Individual: King has now no Prerogative, but Legal Rights; it the People have nothing to fear but when violate the Laws; nor is it possible they should ir own Rights, till they break in upon and invade ghts of others.

is so true, that even the Author of the Differ- on Parties is forced to own, that tho' Better Mi- and Better Kings, may be hereafter often wanted, sometimes found, yet, A BETTER CONSTITU- GOVERNMENT NEVER CAN.

TER such a strong Declaration in Honour of the tion, a Man would be apt to think, we d Nothing to compleat our Security and Happiness; et, a few Pages farther, we want every Thing; e seems, 'The Design of the Revolution is not mplished, the Benefits of it not secured to us, the just Expectations of the Nation answer'd, the Freedom of Elections, and the Freedom, In- ty, and Independency of Parliaments, were suf- antly provided for: These are the Essentials of igh Liberty; and Defects in these, will soon de- y the Constitution, tho' every other Part of it d be preserved; and yet, these important Com- ns, without which Liberty can never be secure, e, he says, almost wholly neglected at the Revolu- — That is, the Revolution has rendered our itution perfectly Good, and yet left it perfectly Bad: er constituted Government never can be; and yet, e never can be: For, that one Thing was totally ed, without which the Building will soon moul- ay and fall into Ruins, and without which the itution will be destroy'd, tho' every other Part of d be preserved.

ch are the Contradictions of this Author, who d unfays in almost every Page of his Writings! ve affirm, that, at the Revolution, as much Care ken of the Freedom of Elections, as of any other h of the Constitution: The Bill of Rights de- , That Elections ought to be Free; that Freedom of and Debates in the House, ought not to be ques- out of the House; and, that Parliaments ought to d frequently.

THESE Declarations are called, indeed, pompous e, because they should have been more than claimed, should have been effectually asserted and secured: I affirm, they were effectually asserted and secured; ctually asserted and secured, that no King, since Revolution, hath broke in upon these Rights of eople, nor attempted to break in upon them.

the Freedom of Elections, and Freedom of Speech e House, which is so fully asserted and claimed in ill of Rights, is meant, Freedom against the Power, ured Prerogative of the Crown; Freedom against or at Force which had been employ'd by all our Kings or less, but never in so shameful and scandalous a ner, as by James and Charles the First, and a before the Revolution, by Charles and James the d. The causing the Surrender of all the Charters ngland; and, the Modelling new ones, in such a ner as the King was always sure of his Men, was oughly destroying the Freedom of Elections: Things y, then, arrived to such a prodigious pitch of Ini- y, and so absolute an End was put to all Freedom elections, that the Corporation-Men, not the Inhabi- , chose Members of Parliament; and the King e Corporation-Men: For, by the new Charters, he d nominate at Pleasure. Let us hear Bishop Burnet his Subject; his Words are these: 'All Arts were ed to manage Elections so that the King should

have a Parliament to his Mind: Complaints came up from all Parts of England of the Injustice and Violence used in Elections, beyond what had ever been practis'd in former Times; and, this was so universal over the whole Nation, that no Corner of it was neglected: In the new Charters that had been granted, the Election of the Members was taken out of the Hands of the Inhabitants, and restrained to the Corporation-Men; all those being left out who were not acceptable at Court: In some Boroughs, they could not find a Number of Men to be depended on, so the neighbouring Gentlemen were made the Corporation-Men; and, in some of these, Persons of other Counties, not so much as known in the Borough, were named: This was practis'd in the most avowed Manner in Cornwall by the Earl of Bath, who put the Officers of the Guards Names in almost all the Charters of that County, which, sending up Forty-four Members, they were, for the most Part, so chosen, that the King was sure of their Votes on all Occasions. — This gave all Thinking Men a melancholy Prospect: England now seem'd lost, unless some happy Accident should save it: All People saw the Way for packing a Parliament now laid open: A new Set of Charters and Corporation-Men, if those now named should not continue to be still as Compliant as they were at present, was a certain Remedy, to which recourse might easily be had: The Boroughs of England saw their Privileges now wrested out of their Hands; and that their Elections, which had made them so Considerable before, were hereafter to be made as the Court should direct. — Again, when the King came back from his Progress, he resolv'd to change the Magistracy in most of the Counties of England: He began with London: He not only changed the Court of Aldermen, but the Government of many of the Companies of the City; for Powers had been reserved in the new Charters that had been given, for the King to put in and to put out at Pleasure; so the King appointed a Committee to examine the Magistracy in other Cities and Boroughs; and a very arbitrary Use was made every Day, of the Power reserved in the new Charters for changing the Magistracy, by a certain Set of Men called regulators.'

THE Consequence of a Parliament thus chosen, was the projecting of Laws to subvert all our Liberties; one of which was, an Act declaring, WORDS TO BE TREASON; and the Clause was so drawn, that any thing said to disparage the King's Person or Government was made Treason; within which, every thing spoke in dishonour of the King's Religion would have been comprehended, as Judges and Juries were then modelled; and tho' Serjeant Maynard, with great Wisdom and Courage, oppos'd this infamous Bill of making Words Treason; Words, which are often imperfectly heard and as imperfectly understood, and were apt to be misrecited by a very small Variation; Words, which Men in a Passion, or in Drink, might throw out even against their own real-Sentiments; yet this Bill, which would have fill'd the Heart of every Man in England with Dread and Horror, would certainly have pass'd, says the Bishop, had not the Duke of Monmouth's Landing brought the Sessions to an early Conclusion.

I have recited these Facts, and made these Reflections, to shew what was meant by the Bill of Rights claiming that Elections should be free; for 'tis very evident, that the Parliament had nothing before their Eyes at that Time, but this manifest Violation of the Freedom of the People, by virtue of the King's Prerogative (as it was called) and the Force used in consequence of it; nor indeed is there any Way of destroying our Freedom (while we retain our Senies) but by Force, Force of Prerogative, or Force of Law; for we might have been destroyed by Law, had such a King, and such a Parliament continued. The Freedom of Elections then which they claimed, was an Exemption from all Force or Power used by the Crown in nominating the very Persons who should choose Parliament Men; as Freedom of Speech in the House was certainly an Exemption from all Force or Restraint upon the Members, by virtue of any Prerogative which our Kings formerly claimed and exercised, of seizing, imprisoning, and fining Members for Words said in the House: And this Regal Power was sometimes carried so far as to accuse them of High Treason. King Charles I. accused five Members of

High Treason. And his wife Father told his Parliament, that if they had, instead of advising, preferr'd to direct him in the Spanish Match, they would all have been guilty of High Treason.

THE Freedom therefore meant in the Bill of Rights, is a Freedom from the King's Prerogative; and this Freedom was not only claimed, but so effectually asserted and secured, that no King, since the Revolution, hath ever attempted a Violation of it, either in abolishing old Charters and making new ones, or in hindering the Freedom of Debates in the House, by any Exercise of Authority out of the House. Our Elections are therefore perfectly free, and the Debates in the House perfectly free, in the true Sense of the Word, and in that Sense used in the Bill of Rights. If there are any Men in the Kingdom so profligate as to sell their Freedom; who can help it? They must look to that. There is no saving Men who will destroy themselves; nor is there any saving a Nation that will destroy itself. All we can do by the Force of Law, is to keep others from hurting us; but no Law can hinder us from hurting ourselves. We must, after all our Noise about Corruption, trust England to a House of Commons, and trust the People with the choosing that House of Commons. The sort of Corruption or Influence complained of, is not to be prevented by Law; for, if People have a Mind to sell themselves, there are Persons of all Parties who will find Money to buy, and Ways of Application too, tho' all the Bars in the World stood in the Way.

THE Sum of all is, that Freedom of Elections, and Freedom of Debates were as effectually asserted and secured at the Revolution as they could be; that is, secured against the Power of the Crown and the ill Use of Prerogative; secured so strongly, that we cannot be undone but by ourselves.

F. OSBORNE.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from Holland.

Warsaw, August 9.

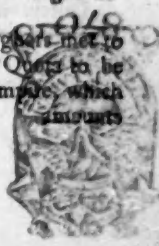
THE 3d Instant being the Festival of the Institution of the Order of the White Eagle, all the Knights of that Order who are in Town, went early in the Morning, in their Habits of Ceremony, to the Royal Palace, where King Augustus III held a Chapter, in which he created ten new Knights, among whom were the Count de Munich, the Baron de Keyserling, the Czarina's Plenipotentiary, and the following who were absent, viz. Prince Charles, his Majesty's eldest Son, two of the Princes of Saxe-Gotha that serve in the Army of the Empire on the Upper Rhine, and the Prince of Hesse-Hombourg, who commands the Russians in Podolia. That being also the Festival of St. Frederick, his Majesty's Namefake, he was complimented thereupon by all the Nobility, to whom he gave a grand Entertainment, and a Ball, which lasted till 2 o'Clock next Morning.

The same Day the King declared the Duke of Saxe-Weysenfels Generalissimo of his Saxon Troops; and on the 5th he gave Audience to several Deputies of this Territory, and of the Palatinate of Volhinia, wherein he assured them, that the entire Evacuation of Poland, and the great Dutchy of Lithuania, by the Russians, depended chiefly upon the Success of the approaching Dyet of Pacification.

The Primate of the Kingdom has writ a Letter to the Pope, wherein he acquaints him with the Reasons that determined him to submit to King Augustus, and desires the Pope to own his Majesty in Quality of King of Poland, as what will contribute more than any thing to the Restoration of the Tranquillity of the Kingdom. His Majesty has presented the Primate with a magnificent Coach drawn by 6 Horses, and certain Gold Medals representing his Coronation.

Copenhagen, Aug. 13. The Differences with the City of Hamburgh rather increase than diminish; and Yesterday Orders came from Court to unload the five Hamburgh Ships lately brought into our Road, and to carry their Merchandize into the King's Warehouses, in order to be put up to Auction, which will begin accordingly next Monday.

Hamburgh, Aug. 16. Yesterday the Burghers met to consider of the Emperor's Demand of the Quota to be furnished by this City to the Chest of the Empire, which





amounts to 80,000 Crowns; and it was resolved to make the first Payment forthwith, and most humbly to petition his Majesty to grant an Abatement of the Surplus.

*Hanover, Aug. 16.* The Bavarian Minister has been indisposed for a few Days past, which has, in some Measure, interrupted his Conferences with the Ministers of his Britannick Majesty; but 'tis generally reported here, that the Differences between the Courts of Vienna and Munich are as good as accommodated.

M. de Chavigny, the French Minister, who returned from Berlin on the 12th, went immediately to Herenhausen, to wait on the King, who has daily Conferences with his own, as well as the foreign Ministers; and this Morning the whole Court set out to take the Diversion of hunting in the Forest of Deister; but will return again this Evening.

*Parma, Aug. 5.* Yesterday the King of Sardinia returned to the Castle of St. Martin near Bozzolo, after having visited all the Posts which are possessed by his Troops in the Cremonese, &c. and had a Conference by the Way with the Duke de Noailles. We have received Advice, that the King of the two Sicilies, our most Serene Duke, is preparing to set out from Naples with 15,000 Men, in order to assist in the Siege of Mantua, for which great Preparations are still carrying on. The Spaniards have now blocked up that Place so close as to shut up all Entrance to it, and foraged almost as far as the Gate Ceresa, where, 'tis said, they took 2000 Sacks of Corn, which the Peasants were carrying into the Town. There is a great Number of sick Men in the Troops of the Allies, which is ascribed to the excessive Heats that now rage throughout Italy.

*Mantua, Aug. 6.* The Dukes of Noailles and Montemar, by whose Indulgence we have hitherto enjoyed a sort of Tranquillity, have now forbid the Peasants to bring any more Provision into this City, and the Spaniards have blocked us up so effectually, that Couriers can pass no longer. The Emperor has earnestly recommended the Defence of this Place to our Governor the Count de Stampa, by a Letter under his own Hand; but whether we shall have any Relief is uncertain.

*Cassal-major, Aug. 6.* All the Troops of the Allies have Orders to begin to leave their Quarters on the 15th Instant, and to form three Bodies; one of which confining for the most Part of Spaniards, is to besiege Mantua; the second is to repair to the Frontiers of Trent, to serve as an Army of Observation; and the third is to encamp upon the Frontiers of the State of Venice, to be at hand to reinforce the Army at the Siege, or that of Observation, as Occasion shall require. The Allies give out they will form five Attacks before Mantua, in order to shorten the Siege as much as possible. — As we have heard no Firing this Day from Mirandola, we conclude, that the Governor has demanded a Capitulation.

*Hallbron, Aug. 15.* The Russians having been joined by the four Regiments of Horse which Prince Eugene sent to meet them, are gone by Nuremberg, with two Field Pieces to each Regiment, and two small Mortars, proper for throwing Grenadoes; and on the 18th Inst. they are to pass the Neckar three Leagues from hence, in their Way to the Camp prepared for them near Heidelberg. The Governor of Worms having put the Jesuits in Possession of the Church of St. Magnus belonging to the Lutherans of that City, the Marshal de Coigny has sent him Orders to restore it to them.

*From the Camp of the Imperialists at Bruchsal, Aug. 16.* The Duke of Wirtemberg, who is now recovered from his late Illness, is shortly expected in this Camp, where his Equipage is already arrived. 'Tis now verily believed, that we shall soon begin the Operations of the Campaign, in order to act offensively against the Enemy, every thing being disposed for that End, and the Troops being commanded to hold themselves ready for a March.

*Paris, Aug. 15.* The Duke of Richmond who is preparing for his Return to England, has been received with great Marks of Distinction during his Stay here, and has hunted several Times with the King, who has made him a Present of a Set of fine Barbary Horses.

*Hague, Aug. 23.* The Prince and Princess of Orange left Groningen the 18th Instant, and are gone to spend some Time at their Palace of Loo. They write from the Dutchy of Mecklenburg, that the Corps of the late Queen Dowager of Prussia is to be carried to Berlin to be interred in the Royal Tomb there. It appears by Letters from Petersburg, that the Report of the Crim Tartars Incursion into the Ukrain, is groundless.

They write from Stockholm, that the King of Sweden's Commissioners and the Czarina's Minister, have settled the Articles of a Treaty for renewing the old one between those two Crowns, and were to sign it on the 8th Instant.

Letters of the 31st ult. from Leghorn say, they

have received certain Advice, that the Algerines were advanced within Sight of Tunis with 4 or 5000 Turks and a great Number of Moors; and that they daily receive considerable Reinforcements from the Arabs and other Highlanders; but 'twas very much doubted whether they will be able to succeed in their Design of deposing the Dey, and establishing another in his Place, considering especially that he has a strong Party in the Town, and that he has put it into a good State of Defence.

## L O N D O N .

Last Wednesday Night died at his House at Greenwich, in a very advanced Age, Jacob Hornby, Esq; of Lestwithiel in Cornwall.

Her Majesty has been pleased to order several Astronomical Figures and Characters to be placed in Merlin's Cave in the Royal Gardens at Richmond.

Yesterday Morning about one o'Clock, Mr. Rubbery, going to his Lodgings at the End of Piccadilly near the Haymarket, was knock'd down and robbed by two Foot Pads, who took from him near 7 l. in Money and a Silver Watch.

The same Morning three Men going along Meard's Court, St. Anns, with large Bundles, and being asked by the Watch and another Man, what they had got, and giving no Account of what they had or where they were going, they seized one of them; on which the two others made their Escapes, and the former being carried to St. Ann's Watch-house and searched, there was found upon him a large Quantity of India Handkerchiefs and other Goods, to the Value of near 100 l. and being carried before Justice Deveil, was by him committed to the Gatehouse, Westminster.

On Monday next his Highness the Duke and the Princess Amelia, attended by several Persons of Quality, will set out from Kensington to Windsor Forest, to hunt a Stag, after which they will dine at the Seat of the Hon. Mr. Godolphin near Windsor, and in the Evening return to Kensington.

Yesterday her Grace the Dutchess Dowager of Marlborough set out from her House in the Friary, St. James's, for her House at Windsor Lodge.

The same Morning about 11 o'Clock, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales set out from Kensington to his House at Kew, where he gave a Grand Entertainment to several Persons of Quality, and this Morning his Highness will set out from thence to meet her Majesty in Richmond Park, in order to accompany her Majesty in hunting the Stag, after which they will go to Kew to Dinner, and at Night return to Kensington.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, who has been dangerously ill for some time at his Palace at Lambeth, was Yesterday judged to be in a fair Way of Recovery.

Yesterday a young Woman very well dressed (said to be an Embroiderer) came to the Green-Man in Newgate Street to buy two Ounces of Silk, and took an Opportunity of stealing two Pound of Silk, and concealed it under her Ridinghood, but was detected before she carried it off; and being carried before Sir Richard Brocas, was by him committed to the Compter.

*Edinburgh, Aug. 8.* Yesterday was observed as a Day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer, through all the Churches of this Kingdom, by Appointment of the last General Assembly, on account of the heinous Sins of the Land, and to implore the Divine Favour.

The Most Hon. Marquis of Lothian is set out for London; as is the Duke of Buccleugh. We are assured his Grace has made several considerable Donations to the Hospitals of this City. The Duke of Hamilton is set out for the York Races.

Last Tuesday General Wade set out for the North, by the Way of Stirling, to review the Regiments, Independent Companies, Garisons, and the Roads.

On Wednesday Elizabeth Chalmers (who stood indicted for the Murder of her Mother-in-Law) received her first Correction unpitied.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 140. India 146 1-half to 147. South Sea 81 3-4ths. Old Annuity 107 3-8ths. New ditto 106 to 1-8th. Three per Cent. 93 3-4ths. Emperor's Loan 98 to 1-4th. Royal Assurance 96 1-4th to 1-half. London Assurance 12 3-8ths. African 16. India Bonds 41. 19s. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 21. 13 s. Premium. South Sea Bonds 31. 1s. Premium. Bank Circulation 81. 5s. Prem. Salt Tallies 31. 5s. Premium. English Copper 21. 2s. Premium. Welsh ditto, Books shut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 11. 5s. per Cent. Discount. Mill. Bank 108.

## L O N D O N :

Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.

## This Day is Published,

### A COLLECTION of several

of the Right Hon. EDWARD East of CHANCERY, Author of the History of the Rebellion and Civil War in ENGLAND, begun in the Year 1641, viz.

I. A Discourse by way of Vindication of himself from Charge of High Treason, brought against him by the House of Commons.

II. Reflections upon several Christian Duties, Divine Moral, by way of Essays. 1. Of Human Nature. 2. Of Life. 3. Of Reflections upon Happiness, which we may find in and from ourselves. 4. Of impudent Delight in Wealth. 5. Of Drunkenness. 6. Of Envy. 7. Of Pride. 8. Of Anger. 9. Of Patience in Adversity. 10. Of Contentment with Death, and the best Providing for it. 11. Of Contempt of Liberty. 12. Of Counsel and Conversation. 13. Of Promises. 14. Of Industry. 15. Of Sickness. 16. Of Penitence. 17. Of Confidence. 18. Of an Active Contemplative Life; and when and why the one may be preferred to the other. 19. Of War. 20. Of Sacrilege.

III. A Discourse of the Reverence due to Antiquities. IV. A Discourse against the Multiplying Controversies, insisting upon Particulars not necessary to the Peace and Debate.

V. A Dialogue concerning the Want of Respect to Age.

VI. A Dialogue concerning Education, &c.

VII. Contemplations and Reflections upon the Passion of David. With Devotions applicable to the Troubles of Times.

Printed for T. Woodward, at the Half-Moon over St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street; and J. Peile at the Head in Amen Corner.

N. B. None of these Pieces were ever printed before; the Original Manuscripts in his Lordship's Hand may be seen at T. Woodward's.

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To the memory of Mr. Hughes: by a Lady.  
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A poem in praise of nastiness.  
To the memory of a friend.  
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A cramo on Ballyspellan.  
The 8th ode of the 4th book of Horace: addressed to Dr. Towne: by Mr. CONCAVEN.  
A familiar Ode for the new year; addressed to Edw. Roome, Esq; by the same.  
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An epistle to Ld. Carteret, &c. by Dr. D.-RY.  
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Verses on the memory of Mrs. Oldfield, spoken by Mrs. Heron.  
To the Duke of Richmond on his being knighted with Sir Rob. M. by the rev. Mr. COMB.

Printed for J. WALTHOE, over-against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill.